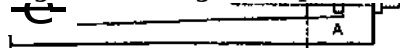


Fig. 43. Wedge or Taper Gib used for Clamping



CLAMPING DEVICES

is less likely to get lost, being an integral part of the jig. The ear for the screw may be placed in any direction in regard to the gib, as indicated by the dotted lines in the end view of Fig. 43. This tightening device is, in particular, adapted to work of dovetail shape, as shown in Fig. 44. In this case the wedge is made similar to the common taper gib used for taking up the wear in dovetail slides. It is sometimes of advantage to relieve the bearing surface opposite the wedge, as shown in

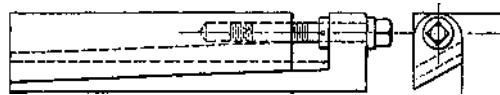


Fig. 44. Wedge for Clamping Dovetailed Work

dotted lines in Fig. 43, in order to provide two distinct bearing points, which prevent the work from rocking. The hole in the ear of the gib, through which the screw passes, must be oblong, so that when the screw is adjusted, and the gib moved in or out, there is ample allowance for the sidewise movement of the ear, due to the taper of the gib.

If it is required to get a bearing on two points of a surface that is likely to vary in its dimensions, a yoke can be used, designed on the principle of that shown in Fig. 45, In the